

GARASHCHENKO, A.P.

Tempering cutting tools in steam atmosphere. Stan.i instr. 30 no.3:  
26-27 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Metal cutting tools) (Metals--Heat treatment)

RUSTEM, Semen Leopol'dovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; GARASHCHENKO, Alek-  
sandr Petrovich [Hersashchenko, O.P.], kand.tekhn.nauk. CHEBUR-  
KOV, A.K., inzh. retsenzent; GLIKIN, N.M. [likin, N.M.], inzh., red.;  
SOROKA, M.S., red.

[Equipment, automation, and mechaniation in heat-treating  
departments] Obladnannia, avtomatyzatsiia i mekhanizatsiia  
v termichnykh tsekhakh. Moskva, Derzh.naukovo-tekhn. vyd-  
vo mas ynobudivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 371 p.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Automation) (Metals--Heat treatment)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4566

Garashchenko, Aleksandr Petrovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences

Instrumental'nyye materialy (Tool Materials) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1960. 123 p.  
6,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: A.G. Ivanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: M.T. Galay,  
Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: I.I. Lesnichenko;  
Tech. Ed.: G. Ye. Sorokina; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metalworking  
and Machine-Tool Making (Mashgiz): V.V. Rzhavinskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for toolmakers responsible for the heat treatment and thermochemical treatment of tools. It can also be useful to foremen and process engineers in the tool-shop heat-treating department at machine-building plants.

COVERAGE: The author gives concise information on the basic tool materials (tool steels). He discusses the properties and purposes of these materials, and explains the heat treatment and thermochemical treatment of tools. He also presents the characteristics of carbon and alloy steels, describes modern methods of surface treatment of tools in order to increase their wear resistance, and discusses the

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PODGURSKIY, G.V.; PODOSENOVA, N.A.; ROSLAVLEV, V.G.; MIRINA, L.G.; GARA-  
SHCHENKO, A.P.; LUNEVA, Z.S.; PETROSYAN, L.K.; DEGTYARENKO, N.S.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LESNICHENKO, I.I., red. izd-va; GORDEYEVA,  
L.P., tekhn. red.

[Technological processes for manufacturing taps of high-speed steel]  
Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya matchikov iz bystrerezhushchei stali.  
Pod red. N.S.Degtiarenko. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo ma-  
shinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 41 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instrumental'nyy  
institut.

(Taps and dies)

(Metalwork)

PODGURSKIY, G.V.; PODOSENOVA, N.A.; ROSLAVLEV, V.G.; MIRINA, L.G.; BUDNIKOV, N.Ye.; GARASHCHENKO, A.P.; LUNEVA, Z.S.; PETROSYAN, L.K.; GAMOVA, L.S.; DEGTIARENKO, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LESNICHENKO, I.I., red. izd-va; CHERNOVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Technological processes in manufacturing metal-cutting tools] Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya reztsov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 79 p. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Metal-cutting tools)

GARASHCHENKO, G.

Observe "Navigation Rules." Rech. transp. 20 no. 2:52-54  
F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nachal'nik sudokhodnoy inspektsii Dnepropetrovskogo  
basseyana.  
(Inland navigation—Laws and regulations)

GARASHCHENKO, G.

Develop solidarity among ship captains. Rech. transp. 20  
no.10:55-56 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nachal'nik sudokhodnoy inspeksii Dneprovskogo basseyna.  
(Shipmasters)

MIKHAYLOV, V.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRAPIVIN, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
KARYUK, G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZHENTSEV, Yu.T., aspirant;  
GARASHCHENKO, P.A., aspirant; MALYAROV, G.P., aspirant;  
KOGAN, K.B., inzh.; SUKACH, V.D., inzh.; TKACHENKO, V.A., inzh.;  
LINENKO, Yu.P., inzh.; MOZNAIM, G.I., inzh.; MARTYSENKO, I.A., inzh.

Cutting tool for the cutter loader. Ugol' Ukr. 6  
no.8:37-39 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Coal mining machinery)



GARASHCHENKO, P.A.; KRAPIVIN, M.G.; SHIPOVSKIY, I.A.

Studying loads characterizing the strength of cutters in stone-  
drifting cutter-loaders. Trudy NPI 158:27-35 '64.  
(MIRA 18:11)

RUCHKOVSKIY, B.S.; BORISYUK, Yu.P.; GARASHCHUK, M.A.

Mercury and quartz condenser for stimulating fluorescence in solutions  
for fluorescent-spectral examinations. Lab. delo no.1:61-63 '64.  
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy  
i klinicheskoy onkologii (direktor - akademik R.Ye.Kavetskiy), Kiyev.

\*

GARASHCHUK, M. S.

Theory of generalized nilpotent linear groups. Dokl. AN BSSR 4  
no. 7:276-277 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina.  
Predstavleno akad. AN BSSR N.P. Yeruginym.  
(Groups, Theory of)

GARASHCHUK, M.S.

Silov p-subgroups of periodic linear groups. Dokl. AN BSSR 5 no.3:95  
№ 161. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I. Lenina.  
Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR. N.P. Yeruginym.  
(Groups, Theory of)

SUPRUNENKO, D.A.; GARASHCHUK, M.S.

Linear groups with Engel's condition. Dokl. AN BSSR 6 no.5:277-279  
My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Lenina.  
(Groups, Theory of)

SUPRUNENKO, D.A.; GARASHCHUK, M.S.

Linear groups with a category. Dokl. AN BSSR 6 no.7:411-414  
Jl '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut matematiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN BSSR i  
Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.  
(Groups, Theory of)

GARASHCHUK, V.P.; ZAKHAROV, V.P.

Concentration of lithium and strontium in the plasma of a d-c  
arc in a helium atmosphere at high pressures. Opt. i spektr.  
15 no.1:129 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electric arc)

(Plasma (Ionized gases))

BELOUS, V.D.; GARASHCHUK, V.P.

Application of optical quantum generators to metal welding.  
Avtom. svar. 16 no.11:94-95 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)



ACC NR: AP6032552

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/009/0016/0023

AUTHOR: Garashchuk, V. P.

ORG: Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton, AN UkrSSR (Institut elektrosvarki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Pulsed laser welding

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 9, 1966, 16-23

TOPIC TAGS: *welding, welder, laser pulsation,* laser welding, laser welder/SU-1 laser welder, K-3M laser welder, UL-2 laser welder, UL-20 laser welder

ABSTRACT: Two laser welders, SU-1 and K-3M, have been produced in lots. These are small units delivering 3—4 pulses per minute with a pulse energy not exceeding 2 joints. They are used primarily in electronics. Prototypes of two larger laser welders, UL-2 and UL-20, have been built and their lot production will begin in the near future. These welders will deliver up to 60 (UL-2) or 12 (UL-20) pulses per minute with a respective pulse energy of up to 2 or 20 joints. The minimum beam diameter in the SU-1, UL-2, and UL-20 is 0.05 mm. In the K-3M it can be reduced to 0.003 mm. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 1370/SUBM DATE: 18May66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 013

Card 1/1

DEM'YANETS, L.N.; GARASHINA, L.S.; LITVIN, B.N.

Crystallization of wulfenite ( $\text{PbMoO}_4$ ) under hydrothermal conditions.  
Kristallografiia 8 no.5:800-803 ~~S~~0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AT4040565

S/2564/64/004/000/0162/0167

AUTHOR: Litvin, B. N.; Dem'yanets, L. N.; Garashina, L. S.

TITLE: Crystallization of alkaline-earth molybdates under hydrothermal conditions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografi. Rost kristallov, v. 4, 1964, 162-167

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, alkaline earth molybdate, barium molybdate crystal, calcium molybdate crystal, strontium molybdate crystal, hydrothermal growth, powellite crystal

ABSTRACT: Alkaline-earth molybdate crystals have great potential for use as laser materials. Owing to the rarity of natural crystals of this type, much interest has been displayed in the possibilities for growing artificial alkaline-earth molybdate crystals. In the present study calcium, strontium, and barium molybdate crystals were grown hydrothermally from acidic or alkaline solutions. Previously, only calcium molybdate (powellite) had been synthesized under

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ACCESSION NR: AT4040565

hydrothermal conditions. Growth experiments were conducted in an autoclave at 450—500C. The temperature gradient was 20C and the pressure 1400—1600 atm. Under these conditions, recrystallization of chemically pure molybdates from alkaline (NaOH) solutions yielded  $\text{CaMoO}_4$ ,  $\text{SrMoO}_4$ , and  $\text{BaMoO}_4$  crystals with dimensions of 2, 3—4, and 5 mm, respectively. Recrystallization from acidic alkaline chloride solutions was comparably successful only with  $\text{BaMoO}_4$ . Less successful were the experiments with synthesis of  $\text{BaMoO}_4$  and  $\text{SrMoO}_4$  from  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$  or  $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2$  and molybdic acid. Crystallographic x-ray data are given and crystalline forms shown for all crystals. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 55, EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

SOBOLEV, R.P.; SOBOLEV, R.P.; ZILBERMAN, R.P.; ZILBERMAN, R.P.

Phase composition of the system  $\text{Cu}_2\text{S} - \text{ZnS}$ ,  $\text{SiO}_2 - \text{YF}_3$   
and  $\text{BaF}_2 - \text{YF}_3$ . Dokl. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.3:362.  
368 No 165. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut khimicheskoy neorganicheskoy khimii imeni Kurnakova  
AN SSSR.

GARASIMCHUK, R.

"Osobennosti ukrainskikh narodnykh tantsev Karpatskogo rayona."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,  
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

GARASIMOV, P.A., starshiy prepodavatel'

Stressed state of the upper element of trusses made of V.S.  
Dereviagin's beams. Uch. zap. Penz. inzh.-stroi. inst. no.2:  
23-38 '62. (MIRA 17:11)

TSAREGORODTSEV, P.P.; GARASIMOV, Ya.P., master; BORMASHENKO, R.I.;  
LOSKUTNIKOV, V.D., stalevar; KUZNETSOV, V.G., stalevar;  
SAFRONOV, V.F., stalevar; SUVCROV, K.R., stalevar

"Steelmaker's manual" by M.I. Panfilov. Reviewed by P.P.  
TSaregorodtsev and others. Metallurg 7 no.5:39 My '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Petrovsk-Zabaykal'skiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
2. Nachal'nik martenovskogo tsekha Petrovsk-Zabaykal'skogo  
metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for TSaregorodtsev).  
(Open-hearth process--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)  
(Panfilov, M.I.)



GARASKO, B. M., Eng.

Peat Industry

Scraper-loading machine UPF-2 for ground peat, Vest. mash., 32, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

GARAS'KO, B.M., Inzh.; KOSTROV, L.A., Inzh.

K-2,5-2 pneumatic-tire hydraulic crane. Stroi. i dor. mash.  
9 no.1:9-11 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:7)

STIMON, W.D., incl.; 2-25-67, W.D. Inc.

Exit with cable work process for reaction. Incl. 1-1-67.  
massinstr. no. 417-45 0 Inc. 1-1-67

SOLODUNOV, A.M., master; GARATS, V.N., starshiy inzh.; KOLCHANOV,  
B.A., master

Special features in the maintenance of the mechanical section  
of the N60 electric locomotive. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 5 no.8:  
33-35 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Chlen initsiativnoy gruppy vneshtatnykh korrespondentov  
zhurnala "Elektricheskaya i teplovoznaya tyaga" (for Solodunov).  
(Electric locomotives)

SOLODUNOV, A.M., master elektromashinnogo tsekha; GARATS, V.M., inzh.

Maintenance and repair of the H6C electric locomotive traction engines.  
Elek.i tepl.tiaga 6 no.1:11-12 Ja '62. (MIR. 15:1)

1. Depo Krasnoyarsk; chleny initsiativnoy gruppy vneshtatnykh  
korrespondentov zhurnala "Elektricheskaya i teplovoznaya tyaga".  
(Electric railway motors--Maintenance and repair)

GARATS, Viktor Nikolayevich, inzh.; SOLODUNOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich, inzh.;  
ZUBLEVSKIY, S.M., inzh., red.

[Maintenance and depot repair of the mechanical section  
of a.c. locomotives] Soderzhanie i depovskoi remont me-  
khanicheskoi chasti elektrovozov peremennogo toka. Mc-  
skva, Transport, 1965. 90 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener lokomotivnogo depo Krasnoyarsk  
Vostochno-Sibirskoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Solodunov).
2. Master tsekha lokomotivnogo depo Krasnoyarsk Vostochno-  
Sibirskoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Garats).

KOROBAYNIKOV, V.G., inzh.; GARATUYEV, M.V.

Automatic line for machining motorcycle rollers. Mekh. 1 avtom.  
proizv. 18 no.12:1-5 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

GARAY, ANDRAS

✓ MD  
Biology of the formation of anthocyan. Nándor Gimesi, András Garay, Béla Pozsár, and Gábor Farkas Eötvös (T. Univ., Budapest). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 1, 339-46(1962).—No anthocyan was formed in seedlings of *Amaranthus caudatus* when kept in darkness or placed in sunlight only after 3-4 days. Seedlings first germinated in darkness and placed in sunlight after 42 hrs. developed as much anthocyan as when kept in sunlight from the start of germination. The light-sensitive stage lasted in July 72 hrs. whereas in March the seedlings lost their light sensitivity at an age of 48 hrs. No const. exposure to light is necessary in the sensitive stage. In July, 2-min. exposure was satisfactory for seedlings aged 48 to 61 hrs., whereas 120 min. was needed in seedlings aged 27 or 39 hrs. Besides light, also an inner factor like a special type of metabolism plays a role in the formation of anthocyan. The chem. analysis of the AmOH exts. of seedlings grown in darkness is referred to the reducing effect of the soln. to flavonol. Light presumably affects the conversion flavonolanthocyan by influencing the activity of an enzyme catalyzing this process. This is corroborated by the experience that hot-water exts. are more stable. I. Finally



GARAY, ANDRÁS

22/1 The biological and biochemical causes of the fruit drop of cotton. András Garay and Ervin Antal (Research Inst. Cotton Growing, Szekesfehervar, Hung.). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 1, 353-68(1952).—Field expts. with Bulgarian cotton, type 49, proved that the rate of fruit drop is higher on cloudy and rainy days. Cotton plants grown in a sandy soil fertilized with considerable amts. of K salt showed reduced rates of fruit drop (29% against 67% of untreated plots). Spraying 3 times a year with a 5% KNO<sub>3</sub> spray also reduced the extent of fruit drop from 28 to 21%. Lesions increase the rate of fruit drop. The crit. period of fruit drop seems to be the couple of days following blossoming. The content of dry substance, and of polyphenoloxidase and catalase activity in buds and capsules showed a max. at blossoming time then dropped suddenly just in the crit. period of fruit drop. The viscosity of exts. prepd. from reproducing organs showed a similar max. at blossoming time then dropped suddenly. On the basis of experiences the mechanism of fruit drop is as follows. The drop is caused by exterior factors which act as stimuli. Reproductive organs are most susceptible to these stimuli after blossoming time when enzyme activity is reduced. This confirms the hypothesis of Maksimov who pointed out that lack of nutrients affects fruit drop by reducing enzyme activity.

①

Ervin Antal

GARAY, A.

"Problems of producing ergot." p. 436. (Termesztet es Technika, Vol. 112, no. 7,  
Jul 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

GARAY, A. ST.

Germination of conidia of saprophytic and parasitic strains of ergot. A. St. Garay and S. Kökényesi (Inst. med. Plants, Budapest). *Phytopathol. Z.* 25, 109-10 (1955).—Addn. of honeydew to the culture medium increased hyphal growth of both saprophytic and parasitic strains of ergot. Honeydew protected the hyphae against the action of fungicides, e.g. silicic acid, sulfamethylthiazole and triiodobenzole acid. Saprophytic strains grew more slowly than parasitic in cultures both with and without honeydew. Action of hexachlorocyclohexane ( $5 \times 10^{-4} M$ ) was not inhibited by the addn. of honeydew to the substrate. Nellie M. Payne

GARAY, A. St.

4149. Effect of some protective and stimulatory substances in honey-dew on the germination of ergot conidia. A. St. Garay *Physiol. Plant.*, 1956, 9, 344-349 (Res. Inst. for Medicinal Plants, Dániel ut 40, Budapest XII, Hungary).—*In vitro* experiments show that conidia in "honey-dew" germinate better than those of saprophytic origin. The sap of honey-dew stimulates germination and also protects against  $H_2O_2$ , salicylic acid and sulphomethyl-thiazole. Catalase and ergothioneine are identified as protective compounds. A. Boerj

~~GARY, A. ST.~~

1950. Germination of ergot conidia as affected by host plant, and the culture of ergot on excised roots and embryos of rye. A. St. Gary. *Physiol. Plant.*, 1950, 9, 350-353 (Res. Inst. for Medicinal Plants, Láncl ut 40, Budapest XII, Hungary).—Optimum conditions for germination are a pH of 4.8 and an osmotic pressure of 3.8 atm. Germination of conidia is not affected by extracts of the rye plant. The growth of saprophytic cultures is stimulated by autoclaved extracts, especially by extracts of ears. Rye embryos and isolated wheat roots support saprophytic cultures of ergot but there are no indications of parasitism in the host plants. A. Booth

GARAY, A. S.

Effect of ergot infection on rye. A. S. Garay, *Phytochemistry*, 1968, 7, 25-32 (1968) (in English).—Ergot infection did not increase the

total in either the leaves or the heads of ergot-infected rye, nor did it increase the content of reducing sugars. Coleoptiles of rye grown in water solus. contg. 25% ergot exts. had a higher dry matter content, a lower amt. of reducing sugars, a higher amylase content, and a higher catalase activity than coleoptiles germinated in water. Polyphenol-oxidase was about the same in water and in ergot ext. Peroxidase activity was about twice as high. Ergot ext. added to homogenates of rye coleoptiles at dosage levels of 0.001%, 0.01%, and 1% produced no significant change in O uptake and in invert sugar formed. Amylase activity was increased at the 2 higher dosages. Different strains of ergot from different parts of the world had varying alkaloid content and different degrees of activity of the coleoptiles and roots of the host plant but the differences in activity were difficult to correlate with the differences in alkaloid content. An active material which could be pptd. with phosphotungstic acid was found in exts. from which the proteia had been removed. Since this material had some properties similar to amines, the effect of triethanolamine on respiration and enzyme activity in coleoptiles and homogenates was compared. The effect of ergot exts. cannot be laid to triethanolamine since this amine did not change the activity of saccharase, stimulated amylase activity and respiration, and inhibited oxidase and catalase. Triethanolamine injured the cell membranes of the epidermis of bulb scales of *Allium*.  
Nellie M. Payne

ST. GARAY - A.

✓ Role of ergothioneine and catalase in infection by ergot fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*). A. St. Garay (Research Inst. Med. Plants, Budapest). *Naturwissenschaften* 43, 422 (1956). — Conidia from an ergot culture on malt agar, 3-5 weeks old, were germinated (20-22°, hanging-drop-culture technique on a medium contg.  $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$  1,  $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  0.6,  $\text{CaCl}_2$  0.5, asparagine 2.0, sucrose 30 g., and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to 1 l.) and to this medium is added  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (I), ergothioneine (II), and/or centrifuged conidia-free honey-dew (III); the effects were noted in each case. A concn. of  $5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$  of I entirely inhibited germination, but the same concn. of II when added entirely removed this inhibition. No effect was found with II alone, and II could not be detected in saprophytic conidia. Honey-dew was gathered from *Petkus* rye, dild. 1:50 with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and centrifuged; the liquor showed the presence of II, but it was absent from the conidia. Analysis of III from 50 million conidia (0.1 cc.) showed it contained 0.2-0.5 mg. II with another compd. that gave the diazo reaction and had  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  6300-7000 Å. The catalase activity of washed honey-dew or saprophytic conidia was weak, decomp. 0.27-0.85 mg.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  in 5 min. *in vitro*, but III showed high activity, decomp. 4.54 mg. in 5 min. Addn. of III to saprophytic conidia weakly stimulated germination but intensely stimulated growth and neutralized the toxic effect of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . III, therefore, contained protective substances (against  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ), including II, and catalase as well as stimulatory substances, and this probably explains the more aggressive nature of honey-dew conidia. F. R. Mumford.

GARAY, A.

Special substances playing part in the infection processes of plants with special regard to the ergot (Claviceps Purpurea). In French. p. 325.  
(ACTA BIOLOGICA. Vol. 7, no. 2/3, 1957. Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957. Uncl.



GARAY, Andras

The beginning and state of plant, physiological research in Hungary, 1902-1962. Botan kozl 50 no.1:1-12 My '63.

1. Növénytermesztési és Növénytermesztési Kutatóintézet, Fertod.

ZATYKO, J.M.; GARAY, A.S.

The role of wilt toxin in inducing apoplexy in apricot. Acta  
agronom Hung 12 no.3/4:281-286 '63

1. Research Institute for Plant Breeding and Growing, Fertod.

GARAY, F.

"Innovator-reporters must be made independent." (p.13) UJITOK LAPJA (Orszagos Talalmanyi Hivata) Budapest. Vol. 6, no. 6, Mar. 1954.

SO: EAST European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 8, Aug 1954.

GARAY, F.

Active innovators' movement at t he Pecs Leather Factory, p. 9, UJITOK  
LAPJA, (Orszagos Talamanhı Havital) Budapest, Vol. 7, No. 6, Mar. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, N . 12, December 1955

GARAY, F.

Shearing woolly sheepskins and lambskins, p. 10, UJITOK LAPJA, (Orszagos Talamanyi Hivatal) Budapest, Vol. 7, No. 6, Mar. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

GARAY, F.

Common problems in our leading leather factories, p. 10, UJITOK LAPJA,  
(Orszagos Talamanyi Hivatal) Budapest, Vol. 7, No. 6, Mar. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

GARAY, F.

Aid of technologists requested by innovators of the Leather Factory, p. 11,  
UJITOK LAPJA, (Orszagos Tlamanyi Hivatal) Budapest, Vol. 7, No. 6, Mar. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,  
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

GARAY, F.

Miner-innovators in the liberation contest. p. 7

Cutting torches operating on liquid fuel. p. 7.

UJITOK LAPJA, Vol. 7, No. 9 May 1955

(Cszagos Talalmanyi Hivatal) Budapest

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 September, 1956



I 9012-66

ACC NR: AP6001841

SOURCE CODE: HU/0021/65/000/001/0023/0027

AUTHOR: Timar, Sandor--Timar, Sh. (Doctor); Garay, Geza--Garai, G. (Doctor)

ORG: Bacs-Kiskun County Hospital, Kecskemet (Bacs-Kiskun Megyei Korhaz, Kecskemet)

TITLE: Familial occurrence of the Morgagni syndrome

SOURCE: Magyar Radiologia, no. 1, 1965, 23-27

TOPIC TAGS: endocrinology, radiology, human genetics, heredity, pathology

ABSTRACT: The familial occurrence of the Morgagni syndrome is described. Symptoms characteristic of the syndrome were found in 4 out of 5 sisters. The daughter of one of these sisters had signs of endocrine dysfunction and their mother was also suspected to have a mild endocrine dysfunction. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUM DATE: none / OTH REF: 019

Card 1/1

GARAY, J.

"The Essence of Light."p. 421 (PRIRODA A SPLOCHOST. Vol. (2), No. 7,  
1953; Praha, Czech.)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4,  
April 1955, Uncl..

HUNGARY

GARAY, Geza, Dr, MIHALYI, Laszlo, Dr; Bacs-Kiskun Megye Council Hospital, Radiology (chief physician: SZELEI, Bela, Dr) and General Surgical Ward (chief physician: KISS, Dezso, Dr) (Bacs-Kiskun Megyei Tanacs Korhaza, Rontgenosztaly es Altalanos Sebészeti Osztaly), Kecskemet.

"Peritoneal Pseudomyxomatosis Caused by an Omphalocyst and Diagnosed by Means of Fistulography."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 39, 25 Sep 66, pages 1850-1851.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] A case of peritoneal pseudomyxomatosis and umbilical fistula is described which could be well demonstrated by fistulography, was confirmed by surgery and histological tests, showed changes toward myxoma and was caused by an inflamed omphalocyst. A half a year after extirpation of the cyst, the disorders regressed. 10 Eastern European, 12 Western references.

1/1

- 74 -

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
GARY, K.										119									
ca																			
<p>Effect of ultrasonic vibration on benzopyrene. K. Gary and G. Berencsi (Univ. Budapest, Hung.). <i>Experientia</i> 4, 272-3 (1948) (in English). Benzopyrene (I) was dispersed in water by means of ultrasonic vibrations. Mice received intravenously 0.10 cc. of a suspension of 0.10 g. I in 5 cc. of H<sub>2</sub>O each week for 4 weeks. Rabbits received 3.0 cc. of the soln. in 4-6 doses. The animals lived a normal life span without showing any cancer symptoms detectable by autopsy. C. E. P. Jefferys</p>																			
ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										FROM SOURCE									
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									

GARAY, KAROLY

RE  
MD  
✓ Effect of ultrasonic, ultraviolet and x-rays on adenosine-triphosphate. Károly Garay and Ferenc Guba (Agrochem. Research Inst., Budapest). *Agrokémia és Talajtan* 1, 1-10(1951).—Aq. solns. of Na adenosinetriphosphate (ATP) of 50  $\gamma$ /ml. concn. were treated by ultrasonic radiation, by x-rays, and by ultraviolet irradiation. Then the enzymic splitting was detd. by adenosinetriphosphatase (I) in B-myosin prepd. from rabbit muscle. Irradiations caused a reduction of periods required for splitting phosphate from ATP by I. When the solvent ( $H_2O$ ) rather than the soln. of ATP was irradiated, the I of B-myosin split the ATP slowly. The adsorption spectra of ATP solns. were changed by the irradiations; the structure of ATP was probably altered.  
István Finály

①

HUNG.

V Effect of irradiations on adenosine triphosphate. K. Garay and F. Guba. (*Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.*, 1954, 5, 393-399).— Fifty µg./ml. Na-ATP in water is irradiated with ultrasonic, X-, and u.v.-rays in air, or N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere or *in vacuo*. In other experiments the water is irradiated, and the ATP is added in the moment at which the irradiation is stopped. The rate of decomposition of the ATP is measured by the β-myosin viscosity test. The irradiated ATP has a much higher, the ATP added to irradiated water a much lower rate of decomposition than has ordinary ATP. The 3 ATP's have different, characteristic absorption spectra in the range of 2900—2200 Å. No production of PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> and NH<sub>3</sub> could be detected. The reactivity of ATP is first increased then diminished by the irradiations. It is suggested that the 3 irradiations produce oxidising radicals from water which are taken up by the ATP. The more reactive form is called S-ATP, the lesser one R-ATP.

MD

①

A. B. L. BIZSÁK

Agrochem. Forschungsinstitut, Budapest.

Garay, L.

HUNG

92. Design of the panel points of reinforced concrete trusses -- L. Garay. (*Magyar Építész* ... Vol. 3, 1954, No. 8, pp. 341--349, 23 figs.)

The wide-spread use of prefabricated elements promoted the application of reinforced concrete trusses because of their cheapness and light weight. The local stresses at the panel points are influenced for various arrangements of reinforcement by the bond stresses of the reinforcing bars in the struts, changes in the direction of force, eccentricity at the joints and effects of the spatial arrangement of the reinforcement. The approximating methods used in computing these local stresses are classified and discussed on a theoretical basis. Finally, the design principles for the arrangement of reinforcement in reinforced concrete trusses are summarized and suggestions are made for test series.

GARAY, L.

Devising correct methods of control for material standards in metallurgy. p. 26.  
KOHASZATI LAPOK. (Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet) Budapest.  
R Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress  
Vol. 5, no. 6, June 1956



GARAY, Lajos

On the margin of the conference on dwelling constructions. Musz  
elet 15 no.10:6 My '60. (EEAI 9:8)  
(Hungary--Dwellings)

GARAY, Lajos, dr.

Plastic deformation of the struts of reinforced concrete truss  
girders. Magy ep ipar 10 no.5:233-236 '61.

GARAY, Lajos, dr.

An account of the general meeting of the Scientific Association of the Building Industry; excerpts. Magyar ipar 10 no.10:477-480 '61.

1. Építőipari Tudományos Egyesület fotitkara.

GARAY, Lajos, dr.; KARMAN, Tamas

Power transmission of tensioning inserts. Magy ep ipar 10 no.11:514-516  
N '61.

H/014/60/000/012/001/002  
E190/E580

AUTHORS: Garay, László, Dipl.met.eng.and Demény, Antal, Dipl.  
chem.eng.

TITLE: Experiments on Extracting Selenium from the Sludges of  
the Electrolytic Copper Refining Plant of Csepel

PERIODICAL: Kohászati lapok, 1960, No.12, pp.529-535

TEXT: The only domestic source of copper is the ore of  
Recsk which is processed and Cu finally refined electrolytically  
at Csepel. The sludges are sent abroad for recovering gold and  
silver. If the processing were done in Hungary, the Ni, Se, Te  
etc. content could be reclaimed too. The present work, carried  
out in 1958, aimed at finding a suitable technique. The  
electrolytic refinery of Csepel uses anodes from several sources,  
therefore, the composition of sludges is not constant. In order  
to remove some of the copper, the sludge is leached in a Pachuca-  
type tank with a dilute sulphuric acid (actually regenerated  
electrolyte). The plant operates with poor efficiency, the Cu  
content drops from 25-30% to 15-20% and it was desirable that any  
new process should be suitable for reclaiming copper as well as

Card 1/3

Experiments on Extracting ...

H/014/60/000/012/001/002  
E190/E580

selenium, wholly imported at present. Several propositions have been put forward in the past by various research workers. The present authors considered a number of possibilities and checked them by qualitative and quantitative experiments on a sample of sludge containing 1832 g Au/ton, 34552 g Ag/ton, 18.31% Cu, 5.53% Ni, 1.49% Se, 0.39% Fe, 18.67% Sb, 5.04% Pb and 1.21% Sn. As a result of these experiments the following process is proposed: The sludge is mixed with excess sulphuric acid and heated at 170-200°C for 1-2 hours, then transferred into an iron retort and roasted at 450°C for approximately 5 hours. The evolving gases contain Se and are led through HCl washtowers. The selenium precipitates in a very pure (min.99.5%) form; in the experiments, 78% of the Se content was recovered. On leaching the sulphated sludge with hot water, nearly 95% of the copper and nickel content was taken into solution; Ag was cemented from the liquor, As and Fe removed in the form of iron-arsenate, then Cu was electrolysed and Ni crystallized in the form of  $\text{NiSO}_4$ . Up to this point the process is considered suitable for immediate full-scale production but the next step needs further, larger scale experiments. This is the digestion of residues with HCl with a view to

Card 2/3.

Experiments on Extracting ...

H/014/60/000/012/001/002  
E190/E580

recovering Sb and Sn; it was found that for some unexplicable reason this caused considerable loss of Au and made economic advantages of this step questionable. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 7 references: 1 Hungarian and 6 non-Hungarian.

Card 3/3

GARAY, Laszlo, kohemernok

Alloys with specific thermal expansion properties. *Rev. Ing.* 91 no.12:  
545-551 D '64.

1. Gsepel Metalworks, Budapest.



GARAY, Laszlo

Specific heat-expanded alloys. Musz elet 20 no.1:15  
14 Ja '65.

GARAY, T., kand.tekhn.nauk

Testing the anchorage of concrete reinforcements. Trudy MIIZHB  
no.5:78-109 '59. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Reinforcing bars--Testing)

*G. GARAYEV, D.*  
GARAYEV, D.

Grain campaign in Kazakhstan. Muk.-elev. prom. 23 no.11:6-8 N '57.  
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Ministr khleboproduktov Kazakhskoy SSR.  
(Kazakhstan--Grain)

38260 GARAYEV, D. V.

bor'ba za sokhrannost' khleba. (Vostokzarotzerno). Zagotovki s.-kh.  
prodyktov, 1949, No 2, s. 31-33

GARAYEV, G.B.

Broadening the selection of patent medicines. Apt. delo 10  
no. 1:7-9 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Yaroslavskim oblastnym aptechnym upravleniyem.  
(DRUGS)

L 8885-66 BXT/EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/JXT(BF)/BB

ACC NR: AP5025314

SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/65/000/009/0042/0044

AUTHOR: Ibragimov, I.I.; Garayev, K.G.; Niyazov, F. Kh.

63

B

ORG: NONE

TITLE: Processing information in complex alphameric texts

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 9, 1965, 42-44

TOPIC TAGS: data readout, information processing, computer input unit, computer technology, punched paper tape

44 ABSTRACT: The authors describe a printout unit and a readout monitor produced by the Kazan Printer Factory (Kazanskiy zavod pishushchikh ustroystv). This equipment is designed for handling information in complex alphameric texts. The PUVVI-92 printer is designed for feeding alphameric data into a computer while simultaneously printing the data sequentially on a form, and also for printing out information from computer signals. The design and operation of the device are briefly described. The printout unit is a 46-key typewriter with 31 Russian and 13 Latin letters, 10 digits and 38 auxiliary symbols. The device prints 160 symbols per line at 8 — 9 symbols per second. The unit prints up to three simultaneous copies, has seven control keys, measures 665 x 500 x 390 mm and Card 1/2

UDC 681.142.004.14

Z

L 8885-66

ACC NR: AP5025314

weighs 28 kg. The supply voltage is 50 v. The KSU readout monitor is a punched tape machine for making and monitoring punched tapes for computer input and simultaneously printing out the information on a form in various types of code. The machine can be used for comparison of punched tapes. When the tapes do not coincide, the machine automatically shuts itself off and switches on a light to signal the error. The design and operation of the unit are briefly described. The machine operates at 10 lines per second and has 55 different symbols including the complete Russian alphabet, digits from 0 to 9 and various special signs. The unit operates from +5 to +50°C at a relative humidity of  $65 \pm 15\%$ . Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *nds*

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Technical Plants. Oil and Sugar Bearing Plants. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68290

Author : Garayev, L.

Inst : Azerbaydzan Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Chemical Composition of Tragacanth Gum from Tragacantha Andreji Rzazade.

Orig Pub : Tr. Azerb. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, No 4, 233-238

Abstract : Chemical analyses indicate that the composition of gum from the tragacanth bush is almost indistinguishable from the composition of the best gum specimens of the Kopet-Dag tragacanth. It can be used successfully in the silk industry, replacing imported gum.

Card : 1/1



GARAYEV, Mukhamed, novator stroitel'nogo proizvodstva brigadir;  
YARTSEV, N., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[A storehouse of potentials]Kladovaia rezervov. Moskva,  
Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 31 p. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Plastering) (Painting, Industrial)

BRUCELLA, B.I.

Samoylov, M.I. - "Brucellosis and Its Prevention," Chkalov, Chkalov  
Publishing House, 1952. (Chkalov Chief Admin. of Agri, Admin. of  
Agricultural Propaganda, Vet., Dept).

SC: Veterinariya, Vol 30, No 1, 1953.

GARAYEV, M. I.

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, Conference

Card 1/1

Author : \*Garayev, M. I.

Title : Throughout the Soviet Union

Periodical : Veterinariya, 31, <sup>No. 6</sup> 64, May 1954

Abstract : A conference of agricultural and veterinary medical workers of Chkalovskaya Oblast was held on February 3-4, 1954. The chief of the oblast agricultural administration, V. S. Duzhenkov, told the gathering that the agricultural workers must play an important part in fulfilling the resolution of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Chairman of the executive committee, Chkalovskaya Oblast Soviet, A. Ye. Zhukov, also spoke.

Institution : Division of Veterinary Medicine, Chkalovskaya Oblast Department of Agriculture (Chief, \*M. I. Garayev)

Submitted :

YAISHNIKOVA, Ye.A.; YUZBASHEVA, Ye.G.; GARAYEV, Sh.G.

Chemical processing of clay muds in the Dashgil' Area. Trudy  
AzNII DN no.9:122-127 '60. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Dashgil' region—Oil well drilling fluids)

GARAYEV, T.

Collective supports young specialists. Avt.transp. 40 no.2:56  
F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik Bugul'minskogo passazhirskogo avtokhozyaystva.  
(Bugul'ma--Highway transport workers)

GARAYEV, V.

SINEL'NIKOV, N.; GOL'BETS, M.; PICHKOV, K.; DRAUSAL', A.; NEKRASOV, V.  
SKRINNIKOV, Yu.; POGOSTKIN, S.; GARAYEV, V.; SMIRNOV, V.;  
MINOSYAN, I.

Useful details. Za rul. 15 no.5:insert p.12-14 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)  
(Automobiles)

NEGREYEV, V.F.; ZNAYCHENKO, S.G.; GARAYEV, Z.Sh.; SHAKHTAKHTINSKAYA, G.G.

Protecting the supports of offshore structures from corrosion in  
the petroleum industry. Trudy Gipromornefti no.1:144-171 '54.  
(Protective coatings)

GARAYEV, Z.Sh.; FARKHADOV, A.A.

Studying the potential of steel with a protective cement coating  
in sea water. Trudy Gipromornefti no.1:172-177 '54. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Steel--Protection) (Electrolytic corrosion)



*Garayeva A A.*

USSR/Weeds and Weed Control

N

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 44439

Author : Chernenko Ye.G., Pustovit L.V., Vinnikova T.T., Garayeva A.A.  
Inst : Stavropol Agricultural Institute  
Title : The Number and Botanical Composition of Weeds Which Choke  
up the Land Used in Crop Rotation by Brigade No 3, Stalin  
Kolkhoz in the City of Stavropol'.

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchno-issled. rabot stud. Stavropol'sk. s.-kh. in-t,  
1956, vyp. 4, 56-58

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

*Garayeva, K. G.*

20-4-47/51

AUTHORS: Rakitin, Yu. V. , Krylov, A. V. , and Garayeva, K. G.

TITLE: On the Distribution and Transformation of Methyl Ether of  $\alpha$ -Naphthylacetic Acid in Potato-Tubers (O raspredelenii i prevrashchenii metilovogo efira  $\alpha$ -naftiluksusnoy kisloty v klubnyakh kartofelya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 4, pp. 696 - 698 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This substance has found a wide distribution as agent of retardation of the potato tubers during their long storing or transport. It was the only substance admitted for the application for potatoes by the Health Ministry of the USSR. It was proved spectrophotometrically that this ether is concentrated mainly in the peripheral layers and in the peels of the tubers. It could not be detected in the marrow of the tubers. This substance turned out to be harmless for the health of men and animals in the prescribed doses. The authors carried out the task given in the title. For this purpose served the mentioned compound with  $C^{14}$  in the carboxyl group. The germinating tubers of the type Berlichingen from the harvest 1953 served as experimental object. They were investigated at single temperatures. The tubers were exposed to the action of the vapors of the mentioned substance. The method is described in detail. It

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20-4-47/51

On the Distribution and Transformation of Methyl Ether of  $\alpha$ -Naphthylacetic  
Acid in Potato-Tubers

could be assumed that the ether penetrating into the tubers as vapor is transformed into  $\alpha$ -naphthylacetic acid and  $\alpha$ -methyl-naphthalene in the tissues. If this is the case  $\text{CO}_2$  would be separated in consequence of the decarboxylation. In the present case  $\text{CO}_2$  will be radioactive.  $\text{CO}_2$  was captured by NaOH solution. From it the radioactivity of the solution was computed. From the tubers 2 mm thick slices were cut in order to produce radioautographs and dried between several layers of filter paper at  $105^\circ$ . Then the tuber slices were exposed during 1 month in boxes to a roentgen film. The experiment has confirmed the above mentioned assumption concerning the decarboxylation. With increased temperature increase also the transformations of the preparation. Therefore this ether loses its physiological activity according to the increasing intensity of the metabolism. The radioautographs confirm the already known places of concentration of the preparation which moreover is concentrated in the buds and the vascular system of the tubers. There are 1 figures, and 6 Slavic references.

Card 2/3

On the Distribution and Transformation of Methyl Ether of  $\alpha$ -Naphthylacetic  
Acid in Potato-Tubers

20-4-47/51

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Plant Physiology imeni K. A. Timiryazev AN USSR  
(Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K. A. Timiryazeva Akademii nauk  
SSSR)

PRESENTED: June 20, 1957, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 19, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

RAKITIN, Yu.V.; POVOLOTSKAYA, K.L.; GRYDEN, T.M.; GARAYEVA, K.G.

Maleic acid hydrazide as a means of inhibiting the sprouting of  
sugar beet roots during prolonged storage.. *Fiziol. rast.* 5 no.3:  
291-295 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A. Timiryazeva Akademii nauk  
SSSR, Moskva.

(Sugar beets--Storage)  
(Maleic acid)

AUTHORS: Rakitin, Yu. V., Krylov, A. V.,  
Garayeva, K. G., Geyden, T. M. SOV/20-121-1-50/55

TITLE: The Influence of Various Chemical Preparations Upon the  
Germination of Stored Potato Tubers (Vliyaniye razlichnykh  
khimicheskikh preparatov na prorstaniye klubney kartofelya  
pri khranении)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 1,  
pp. 175 - 178 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the course of the last years chemical inhibitors of the  
germination of potato tubers have been sought (Refs 1-7). The  
methyl ether of the  $\alpha$ -naphthylacetic acid turned out to be  
most favorable in this connection. In the case of **edible**  
potatoes it is already used to a great extent (Refs 8,9).  
In the present paper the results of a comparison of 27 pre-  
parations is given which belong to various classes of chemical  
compounds. All preparations were put at the authors' disposal  
by N.N.Mel'nikov, Yu.A.Baskakov and K.S.Bokarev. The in-  
hibitors were used as powder, with loam as diluent (3 g per  
1 kg tubers). Most of them were checked in 2-3 doses of

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The Influence of Various Chemical Preparations Upon  
the Germination of Stored Potato Tubers

SOV/20-121-1-50/55

different amount. The sort "Lorkh" served as experimental potato. Table 1 shows that the compounds of similar structure differ to a great extent in their effect on the tuber. The most active inhibitors of the germination were : the isopropyl ether of the phenyl-carbamic acid and the above mentioned methyl ether. The first substance in a dosis of 25 mg/kg suppressed the germination completely, the second in a quantity of 50 - 100 mg/kg suppressed the process to a great extent. Both inhibitors reduced the physiological and the total losses in weight. The tubers treated with these inhibitors did not produce offshoot tubers. Both inhibitors were recommended for practical use (Refs 2,3,6): the first for the technical potato (Refs 6,7), the second for the edible potato (Refs 6,8,9).  $\beta$ -naphthoxy acetic acid practically did not inhibit germination. All other substances inhibited this process more or less. Several preparations were found which inhibit to a great extent the germination, lead, however, to the formation of offshoot tubers. The greatest formation of offshoot tubers was observed in the case of methyl and ethyl ether of the phenyl-carbamic acid. The

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The Influence of Various Chemical Preparations Upon  
the Germination of Stored Potato Tubers

SOV/20-121-1-50/55

comparison of the varieties with formation of offshoot tubers showed that their formation is to a certain degree reversely dependent on the length of the germs. There are 1 table and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii rasteniy im.K.A.Timiryazeva Akademii nauk  
SSSR(Institute of Plant Physiology imeni K.A.Timiryazev, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 1, 1958, by A.L.Kursanov, Member, Academy of Sciences,  
USSR

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1958

1. Potatoes--Physiology 2. Potatoes--Storage 3. Seeds--Viability  
4. Chemical compounds--Physiological effects 5. Chemical compounds  
--Test results

Card 3/3



RAKITIN, Yu.V.; KRYLOV, A.V.; GEYDEN, T.M.; GARAYEVA, K.G.

Inhibiting the sprouting of tubers in different potato varieties  
during prolonged storage. Fiziol. rast. 6 no.4:500-503 J1-Ag '59.  
(MIRA 12:10)

I.K.A. Timiriazov Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy  
of Sciences, Moscow.  
(Potatoes--Storage) (Plants, Effect of naphthaleneacetic acid on)

GARAYEVA, M. [Haraleva, M.]

Motion picture in a few days. Znan. ta pratsia no.12:15 D '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)  
(Television plays—Technique)

GARAYEVA, M. [Haraleva, M.]

Polyethylene, the first among its peers. Nauka i zhyttia 12  
no.2:3-5 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Polyethylene)

GARAYEVA, M. [Haraleva, M.]

Journey into the depth of centuries. Znan. ta pratsia no.3:8-9  
Mr '63. (MIRA 16:10)

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S/079/61/031/001/004/025  
B001/B066

S.3700

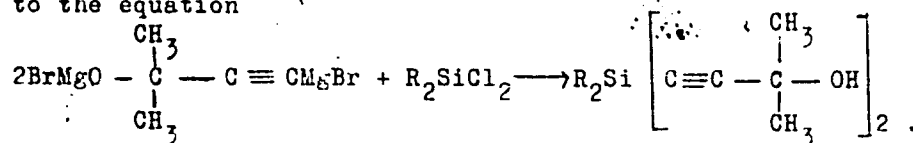
2206

AUTHORS: Shikhiyev, I. A., Aliyev, M. I., Aslanov, I. A., and  
Garayeva, Sh. V.

TITLE: Studies in the Field of the Synthesis and Conversions of  
Unsaturated Organosilicon Compounds. VIII. Synthesis and  
Properties of Some Ditertiary  $\gamma$ -Silicon-containing Acetylene  
Glycols

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1961, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 35 - 38

TEXT: In Refs. 1 and 2, the authors studied the reaction of dimagnesium  
bromo dimethyl-ethynyl carbinol with dialkyl-(aryl)-dichloro silanes in the  
presence of catalytic amounts of copper- and mercury chlorides according  
to the equation



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Studies in the Field of the Synthesis and  
Conversions of Unsaturated Organosilicon Com-  
pounds. VIII. Synthesis and Properties of Some  
Ditertiary  $\gamma$ -Silicon-containing Acetylene  
Glycols

S/079/61/031/001/004/025  
B001/B066

The presence of two hydroxyl groups in the resultant ditertiary,  $\gamma$ -silicon-containing acetylene glycols was confirmed by their conversion to the corresponding acetyl derivatives. The present paper describes the synthesis of some other branched ditertiary  $\gamma$ -silicon-containing acetylene glycols, the structure of which was also confirmed by conversion to the corresponding acetyl derivatives (Ref. 3) (Table). The following six new compounds of ditertiary,  $\gamma$ -silicon-containing acetylene glycols were synthesized: bis-(3-methyl-pentin-1-ol-3)-dimethyl silane, bis-(3-methyl-pentin-1-ol-3)-methyl-ethyl silane, bis-(3-methyl-pentin-1-ol-3)-methyl-propyl silane, bis-(3,5-dimethyl-hexin-1-ol-3)-dimethyl silane, bis-(3-methyl-heptin-1-ol-3)-dimethyl silane, bis-(3-methyl-heptin-1-ol-3)-diethyl silane. The presence of two hydroxyl groups in ditertiary,  $\gamma$ -silicon-containing acetylene glycols was confirmed by the following new acetyl derivatives obtained from them: bis-(3-methyl-propyl-1-acetoxy-3)-dimethyl silane, bis-(3-methyl-pentin-1-acetoxy-3)-methyl-propyl silane, bis-(3,5-dimethyl-hexine-1-acetoxy-3)-dimethyl silane, bis-

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Studies in the Field of the Synthesis and  
Conversions of Unsaturated Organosilicon  
Compounds. VIII. Synthesis and Properties  
of Some Ditertiary  $\gamma$ -Silicon-containing  
Acetylene Glycols

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S/079/61/031/001/004/025  
B001/B066

(3-methyl-heptene-1-acetoxy-3)-dimethyl silane, and bis-(3-methyl-heptene-1-acetoxy-3)-diethyl silane. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (Institute of Petrochemical Processes of the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1960

Card 3/3

10.00

53100

S/079/61/031/011/009/015  
D223/0305

AUTHOR: Shikhiyev, I. A., Aliyev, M. I., Garayeva, Sh. V., and Guseynzade, B. M.

TITLE: Synthesis of branched silicoorganic acetyl alcohols and glycols

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, no. 31, no. 11, 1961, 3649-3652

TEXT: The authors give the first description of the synthesis of:  
5-trimethylsilyl-3-ethylpentyn-4-ol-3  $\rightarrow$   $\text{MeCH}_2\text{C}(\text{Et})\text{OHC}(\text{CSiMe}_3)$  (I);  
5-trimethylsilyl-2,2,3-trimethylpentyn-4-ol-3  $\rightarrow$   $\text{Me}_3\text{CC}(\text{Me})\text{OHC}(\text{CSiMe}_3)$  (II);  
n-butyltrimethylsilyl-ethylpentyn-4-ol-3  $\rightarrow$   $\text{MeC}(\text{OBu})\text{OHC}(\text{Et}_2\text{C}(\text{CSiMe}_3))$   
(III); n-butyltrimethylsilyl-trimethylpentyn-4-ol-3  $\rightarrow$   
 $\text{MeC}(\text{OBu})\text{OHC}(\text{Me})(\text{CMe}_3)\text{C}(\text{CSiMe}_3)$  (IV); bis-(3-ethylpentyn-1-ol-3)-  
dimethylsilane  $\rightarrow$   $\text{MeCH}_2\text{C}(\text{Et})\text{OHC}(\text{C}_2\text{SiMe}_2)$  (V); bis-(5-trimethylsilyl-

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2,2,3-trimethylpentyn-4-ol-3)-dimethylsilane  $\sim \text{Me}_3\text{CC}(\text{Me})\text{OHC} \sim \text{SiMe}_2$   
(VI); and bis-(3-ethylpentyn-3-acetoxy-3)-dimethylsilane  
 $\sim \text{MeCH}_2\text{C}(\text{Et})(\text{OCOMe})\text{C}(\text{C}) \sim \text{SiMe}_2$  (VII). Their work is a continuation of  
previous research by I. A. Sbikhayev, M. F. Shostakovskiy, N. V. Komarov,  
M. I. Aliyev, I. A. Aslanov and Sh. V. Gazayeva (Ref. 1. *Novyye kislородo-  
soderzhashchiye kremneorganicheskiye soyedineniya* (New Oxygen Containing  
Silicoorganic Compounds), Baku, 1960; Ref. 2. *Zh. obshch. khim.*, 30,  
2916, 1960), in which it was shown that silicoorganic acetyl alcohols  
and glycols are formed through the reaction of trialkyl(aryl)chlorosilanes  
with dimethylacetylcarbonyldimagnesium bromide in the presence of a  
 $\text{CuCl}$  and  $\text{HgCl}_2$  catalyst. I. A. Sbikhayev, N. V. Komarov and I. A.  
Aslanov (Ref. 4. *Usp. Khim.*, 27, 1504, 1958) also established the struc-  
ture of these compounds by hydrogenation and acetalization. The method  
of T. A. Favorskaya and I. A. Favorskaya (Ref. 5. *Zh. obshch. khim.*, 10,  
451, 1940) was used to prepare I. This entails the stirring and cooling  
of a solution of the Grignard reagent and diethylacetylcarbinol for 2  
hr; the addition of trimethylchlorosilane, followed by the heating of  
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Synthesis of branched...

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the solution and its treatment with dil. HCl; the separation of the ether and water layers; and distilling-off the required alcohol at 69 - 70°. V was obtained by gradually adding dimethyldichlorosilane to a solution of the Grignard reagent and diethylacetylcarbinol which was first cooled and stirred for 2 hr. The solution was allowed to stand overnight, after which dil. HCl was added, and the ether and water layers were then separated; the desired compound boils over at 128 - 130° during double multiple distillation. II and VI were synthesized by the same procedure adopted for I and V. The authors consider the presence of hydroxyl groups in alcohols I and II and glycol V to be proved by the respective conversion of these compounds into acetals III and IV and acetal VII. In the case of III (b.p. 95 - 96°) and IV (b.p. 95 - 97°), the conversion was effected with vinylbutyl ether and HCl, while VII (b.p. 148 - 149°) was obtained from V by means of acetic anhydride. There are 1 table and 5 Soviet bloc references.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018055

S/0079/64/034/002/0399/0400

AUTHOR: Shikhiyev, I. A.; Garayeva, Sh. V.; Aliyev, M. I.

TITLE: Hydrolytic stability of phenylphenoxy- and phenyl(biphenyloxy) silanes

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 34, no. 2, 1964, 399-400

TOPIC TAGS: hydrolytic stability, tetrasilane, phenyltrisilane, diphenyldisilane, triphenylphenoxysilane, triphenylsilane, triphenyl, silane, biphenyloxy

ABSTRACT: The hydrolytic stability of  $(C_6H_5O)_4Si$ ,  $C_6H_4Si(OC_6H_5)_3$ ,  $(C_6H_5)_2Si(OC_6H_5)_2$ ,  $(C_6H_5)_3SiOC_6H_5$ ,  $C_6H_5Si(OC_6H_4C_6H_5-n)_2$ ,  $(C_6H_5)_3SiOC_6H_4C_6H_5-n$ ,  $(C_6H_5Si(OC_6H_4C_6H_5-o))_3$ ,  $(C_6H_5)_2Si(OC_6H_4C_6H_5-o)_2$ , and  $(C_6H_5)_3SiOC_6H_4C_6H_5-o$  was studied under different conditions (in ether, water, sodium hydroxide solution, in moist air). Regardless

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of the character of the hydrolyzing solution, a sharp variation in hydrolytic stability is observed. This is caused by the number of phenyl groups in the silicon atom. Hydrolytic stability increased in the series  $(C_6H_5O)_4Si < C_6H_5Si(OR)_3 < (C_6H_5)_2Si(OR)_2 < (C_6H_5)_3SiOR$  ( $R=C_6H_5, C_6H_5C_6H_4-n, C_6H_5C_6H_4-o$ ). Hydrolytic stability of phenyl (aroxy)silanes depends on the character of the aroxy group and decreases in the series  $C_6H_5 > C_6H_5C_6H_5-o > C_6H_5C_6H_4-n$ . Hydrolytic stability of phenyl(aroxy)silanes in an alkali medium is considerably lower than in an acid medium. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

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